

1884.--MAY.--1884.

SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS PROVIDED FOR

TEASDEL'S.

RECENT ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS

Parasols

TO BE HAD IN SILK, ALPACA OR CINCINNATI.

Newest Styles of LADIES' HATS,
NOVELTIES IN
LAWNS, PERCALES, LINENS
AND DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS IN THE NEWEST SHADES,

CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
Muslin Sacques, Ladies' Ulsters and
Linen Suits.

ALL AT BARGAINS FOR THE CROWD OF
PATRONS DAILY VISITING AND CON-
STANTLY RETURNING IS THE
BEST RECOMMENDATION FOR
CLOSE BUYERS.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

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Gloves,

Hosiery,

Lace Neckwear,

Handkerchiefs:

etc.; etc.; etc.

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Having made Heavy Purchases for Cash in East-
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Severe Depression, we are
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The Largest Stock.
The Most Complete Assortment,
The Latest Novelties, and
The Lowest Prices,

Ever quoted in this city, in all of the following Departments:

Silk, Satin, Brocade and Velvet Dep't	Ladies' & children's Shoe & Slipper
French and American Dress Goods	Dep't
White Goods and Table Linen	Cents' and Boys' Boot and Shoe
Zephyr, Gingham and Domestic	Millinery, Fancy Goods & Parasol
Flannel and Ladies' Cloth	Carpet, Linoleum and Shade
Curtain, Drapery and Tidy	Ladies' Dolman, Raglan & Cloak
Lease, Embroidery and Trimming	Gents' and Boys' Clothing
Hosiery, Glove and Button	" " " Suits to Order
Ladies' Underwear and Corset	" " " Hat and Cap
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Merchants, Milliners, Tailors, Peddlers and other
Wholesale Buyers will find

OUR STOCK COMPLETE,
OUR PRICES RIGHT, AND
OUR TREATMENT HONORABLE

We are Never Undersold.

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F. AUERBACH & BRO

INDOORS AND OUT.

The Farm, Dairy, Garden, Orchard and Household.

The "yellows" in peach trees may be alleviated, if not entirely remedied, by the moderate use of a "top dressing" of ashes to the soil around the trees. Wood ashes are preferable, when obtainable; they are an excellent fertilizer for almost any kind of vegetation.

It has been said that a flock of sheep having a bell on the leader will never be worried by dogs. We cannot vouch for this, but know that a good bell would help any flock master better to keep in mind the whereabouts of the flock if within hearing distance. Try the bell.

The American Agriculturist advocates green corn as a cheap and excellent fattener of pork hogs. Its use as soon as ready to cut, will enable the farmer to fatten up the porkers by the time winter arrives, and dispense with the costly plan of keeping them in cold winter weather.

Cayenne pepper is frequently used for domestic and medicinal purposes. Unfortunately it is rarely obtained pure; the greater proportion of that sold in this city is adulterated some with poisonous materials. One test of purity is to burn a little; if it leaves a black sediment do not use it. The ashes of the pure are light colored. This subject is worthy of attention.

The Scientific American gives the following as a sure method to destroy red ants: Grease a plate with lard, and set it where ants congregate; place a few bits of wood so the ants can climb on the plate easily, they will forsake any food for lard; when the plate is well covered with them, turn it over a hot fire of coals; they will drop into the fire, and you can then reset the plate for another catch. A few repetitions will clean them out.

Those who intend to plant potatoes as late as the next two or three weeks hence, would do well to carry the seed into the barn and spread them out in a secure place, so that the sprouts may harden up and grow dark colored before planting. They should be cut only a few days before planting, as the smaller pieces will be likely to dry too much. Sprouts which grow where there is plenty of light are not so likely to break off when the potatoes are dropped in the drill.

An experienced sheep breeder says that the best ration he had ever known to be fed for fattening sheep was composed of equal parts, by weights, of oats, peas and millet; to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all were ground fine together. Each sheep was fed two pounds of this mixture with hay, and made a regular gain of three pounds each week, besides growing an unusually fine staple of wool. The small amount of flaxseed is peculiarly soothing to the digestive organs. It is a perfect preventive of all diseases caused by dry fodder.

An Illinois farmer has this year ninety colonies of bees on hand, and after many years of experience, now devotes his whole personal time to them, being confident of success. Here is what he writes to an exchange: I have for some years combined honey raising with farming, and have tried to encourage my neighbors to keep bees; for I find that my clover, fruits, etc., all seed and bear better by having plenty of bees to fertilize the blossom and carry pollen from stamen to pistil. Besides this, my table is never set without all the honey we are inclined to use.

The Farming World has the following from two of its correspondents: "A good remedy for worms in horses is sage tea. I have tried it and know whereof I speak. It won't do any harm, if it shouldn't succeed in doing any good." We presume the gentleman means the ordinary garden sage; but Utah horse-men can try either the garden sage, or the green new shoots of the mountain sage-brush. The other item is a "cure for chicken cholera, is the extract of logwood dissolved in the chickens' drinking water. I know this to be not only a cure and a good one, but also a first-class preventive. It is a splendid thing to produce red combs; and is good for chickens at any time. Dissolve just enough in the water to color it red, when used as a preventive. When it is used as a cure, the water should be made quite black."

The British Medical Journal says that an epidemic of small-pox can be prevented by a thorough re-vaccination. The inoculation at infancy seems to die out with advancing years and experience shows that a second vaccination should be performed soon before or at the age of puberty. London has been several times, and recently threatened with serious outbreaks of the disease; in fact it is now prevalent in Hackney and one or two adjoining parishes. But strict isolation at home or in the hospitals, with prompt re-vaccination of adults as above stated, has been demonstrated to be the only means of effective protection. Statistics of nearly eighteen thousand cases, during a period of ten years clearly proves this. The nurses who attend on the sick, enjoy complete immunity from the disease, consequent upon their having been re-vaccinated. Closing an article on the subject, the above mentioned journal says, "To prevent an epidemic of small-pox, we unhesitatingly say that the only effective measure is re-vaccination."

The potato blight has made its appearance in California, already this season. Fine looking crops were blighted in a single night.

A successful Utah raiser of small fruits says the best plan he has found to insure a full crop of raspberries is to cover the ground all around and between the canes with an inch or two in depth of waste tan-bark. It acts as a mulch to the canes, insuring them continued moisture to fill out the fruit.

An exchange says: Bee-keepers must provide pasturage if profit is expected. Trees for shade and honey both should be planted, and when the roads, streets, and lanes are bordered with them the market value of the property will be increased more than double the cost of bees and labor necessary.

In favor of hornless cattle Mr. Jas. Hoyt, in the New England Farmer, says, that after a few years' experience with them he is ready to endorse all that has been said in their favor. He thinks that, other things being equal, the cows will do about one-fifth better than those with the worse than useless excrescence on their heads.

The vapor of tobacco juice has been tested with success as an insect destroyer in both houses. The tobacco is soaked or boiled and placed in an open dish over a fire or flame of a lamp in the conservatory. Delicate plants are not injured as by tobacco smoke; the atmosphere is inoffensive; thrips, scales and slugs are effectually disposed of. One quart of tobacco juice, evaporated in a house containing 350 cubic feet, suffices.

Professor Voecker, the agricultural chemist to the royal agricultural society of England, says in relation to poultry manure: "With regard to the application of poultry manure, the least expensive and best way of using it is to mix it with dry earth, ashes and such like into a compost. Mixed with about twice the quantity of dry earth matters of this kind, it will soon be reduced into a fairly dry and powdery state, in which it may be readily sown broadcast, or with the drill, and found very useful in growing every kind of garden vegetables."

NOW THE BEST BUTTER IS MADE.

A Berkshire county, Mass., farmer writes: "My object has always been to make the best butter—not the most profitable, necessarily, but the best. Having this object in view, I have been compelled to discard oil meal, and thus reduce the quantity of my butter and the value of the manure. I have been obliged to take the cows out of all basement cellars, and have consequently received less butter for a given amount of food. I have been forced, instead of dropping the manure into a convenient cellar below the cows, to give up this cellar and wheel the manure into the shed. I have been obliged to discard deep setting, and to content myself with the open, shallow method, which is more expensive, and requires more attention and returns less butter. I have been obliged to reject all feeds except corn, wheat, hay, beets, and carrots. I have been obliged to give up using the milk of cows that have calved too recently or too remotely. I have, for a dozen years, carefully and faithfully tried to make butter as good as it could be made; this has been the first consideration—profitableness has always been secondary. The result has been, that for many years, this butter has brought a higher price than any butter in the county of Berkshire, where much good butter is made, and it has taken the first prize over the county. It has been in such constant demand at 65 cents a pound, the year through, that when making 100 pounds a week I have had unfilled orders for 25 to 50 pounds more.—Grange Bulletin.

THE HOLSTEIN.

Here are some clippings concerning the Holstein cattle:
A Holstein calf, at Keyes' Pine Grove farm in Haverhill, is reported to have weighed 500 pounds at three and a half months old.

The Holstein cow Echo, belonging to Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, New York, has made a wonderful record. In March she produced 1,981 pounds of milk, which made a total for the 307 days she had been in milk, of 20,889 pounds. She has still 58 days to go to complete her year's record. She is now giving from 59 to 62 pounds a day, and her owner thinks he can safely calculate on her producing over 3,000 pounds before her time is up to a total of over 23,000 pounds for the year. It is needless to say that she beats the record.

The agricultural man of the New York Times, says: The word Holstein is pronounced with a long "i," as Holstine. There is no breed of cattle in this country that can be called by that name with any propriety, as those so called come from North Holland, which is a totally distinct locality. The cattle stupidly called Holstein come from a part of the Netherlands in the neighborhood of the Zuyder Zee and a Province of Germany, and the cattle of this country are not dairy cattle, and differ wholly from the North Holland or Dutch cattle, which are essentially dairy animals.

THERE IS A MEANS OF ERADICATING local diseases of the skin that can be relied on, viz: GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

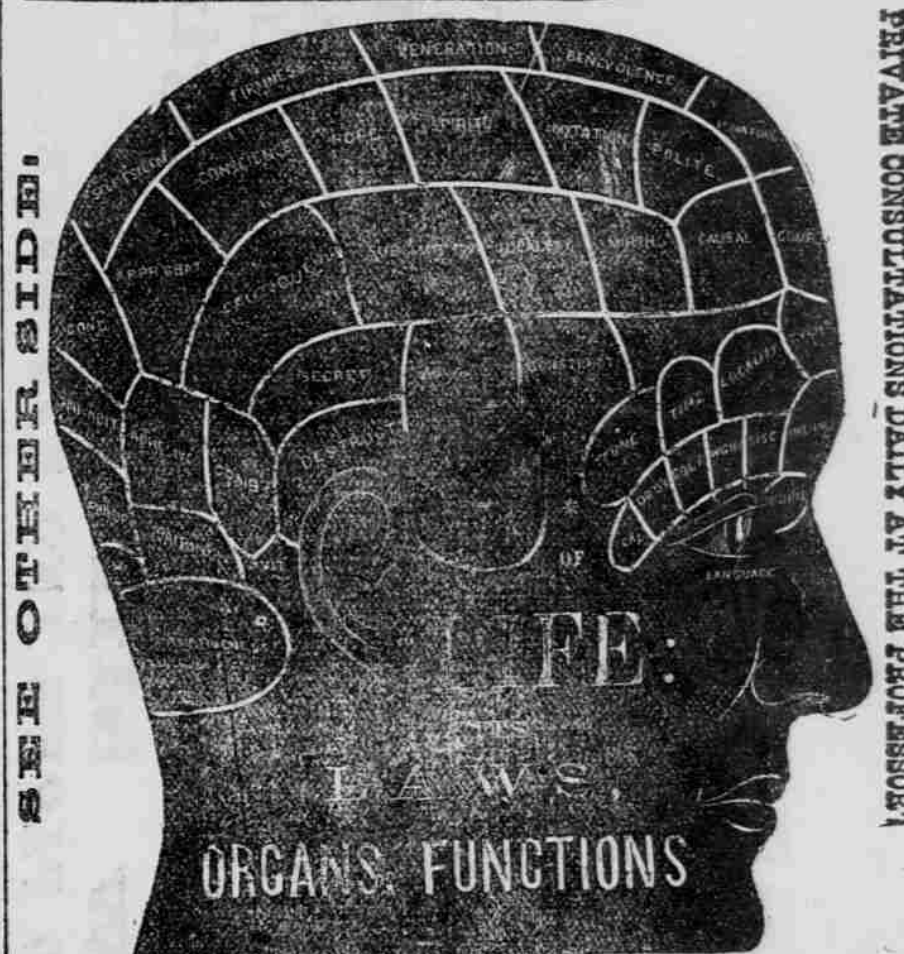
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"LOVE and MATRIMONY," "SUCCESS and FAILURE IN BUSINESS," "PHRENOLOGY AND CULTURE," "MANHOOD AND ITS RESTORATION."

The Dates and Subjects of Prof. Fowler's Engagement at the Opera House are as follows:

TUESDAY, JUNE 3d, 8 P.M.,
SELF-CULTURE.
TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 8 P.M.,
LOVE AND MATRIMONY!
TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7th 2 P.M.,
FEMALE HEALTH, BEAUTY & MATERNITY.
TO LADIES EXCLUSIVELY.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8th, 8 P.M.,
MANHOOD AND ITS RESTORATION.
TO GENTLEMEN EXCLUSIVELY.

ADMISSION, - - - - - 25 CENTS

INTERVIEWS CAN BE HAD WITH PROF. FOWLER, DAILY, AT THE WALKER HOUSE, until WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

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